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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION FOR THE RESEARCH USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

SOURCE

Documentary as indicated. (Information specifically

RECENTLY PUBLISHED SOVIET RESEARCH ON CHOLETA

"Enteral Immunisation by 'Complete' Microbial Antigen in Dysentery and Cholera," V. M. Berman, E. M. Slavskays and R. V. Fradkins

"Zhur Mikrohdal, Epidemiol i Immunobiol" No 1/2, 1945 pp 44-50

Bo appreciable difference was observed between the randity of absorption of "complete" antigens of cholera, dysentery, and typhus and of those prepared by the conventional methods with heat. In the immediate hours following enteral administration only irregular and small amounts of antigens are observable in the blood; only between 24 hours and 5-6 days after administration do the antigens reach the blood in a consistent amount. It is proposed that further experimentation should be sized at reduction of the recitance of the intestinal walls to penetration by the microbial antigens.

"Adsorption of Specific Bacterial Polysaotharides by Reman Brythrodytes," A. T. Ersvchenko and M. I. Sokolov

"Thur Microbiol, Spidenick, i Immobile So 12, 1946, pp 10-16

Human existence were found to combine, apparently by adsorption, with specific pacterial polysaccharides. A suspension of about 20 x 10° cholera bacteria in H₂0 was treated with 65 per cent MaOH and 0.5 per cent alcohol solution of resolic acid; after brian

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with AcOH, ther made slightly alkaline with ha2CO; this was used for the stock solution. Erythrocytes were isolated from defibrinated human blood (OI group) and were at most 3 days old. Specific serums used were agglutinating serums of low titer of 3-year storage. To 20-ec volumes of a series of dilutions of the stock hapten solutions there were added O.1-ec portions of the prepared saythrocytes, shaken for 5 minutes and let stand 0.5 hour; after centrifuging, the solutions were diluted with physiological solution expected with physiological solution expected with the limiting concentration of the centrifugate in which a positive reaction occurs. The same principle was used for titration of hapten up to complete adsorption by crythrocytes. The lower the initial hapten concentration, the higher is its percent of adsorption by crythrocytes, i.e., a phenomenon which is readily explained by adsorption, with Freundich's 1/n = 0.6 and 1-50. Because of this mechanism, the crythrocytes are capable of transferring the adsorbed hapten (the characteristic bacterial polysaccharide) to the medium or to other crythrocytes mon changes of concentration according to laws of adsorption.

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